101 "Cabécar owners." The Cabécar call their lan-
192 guage *səktə* or *sejektə* = our tongue. This is composed of *sé* or *seje* (our), and *ktə* (language). *je* is for the sound only. There are
614 still numerous clans, some of which are listed below.

The Bribri clans existent in 1954 on the Pacific side of the range are the following:

duriwak (bird water people)
diuwak (sun people)
kuLkíwak
uniwak (pot or vessel people)
bubuLiwak
sulariwak
túbuLwak [119] (*ñame* people)
towarriwak

The Bribri clans in the upper Lari region are:

tsiruriwak (cacao people. This is originally a Cabécar group and is found among the Chirripó).
kúmbuwak
kəberiwak (snake river people, by the Uren River)
ruLgikwak
kor'wak [120] (stagnant water is *kor'*) pronounced on the Caribbean side as korkwak.

Those Bribri clans by Amubré in the Talamanca Plain, are: [121]

saLwak
duriwak
túbuLwak
kəberiwak
uniwak

Bribri clans by Shiroli in the Talamanca Plain by the Sixaola or Teliri River, are:

síbawak
mogriwak
kəbériwak
mediwak
brupawak
túgwa (mixed, Bribri and Cabécar)

614 The *túgwa* seems to have been originally a
554 Cabécar clan taken over by the Bribri in parts of the Talamanca Plain. It is one of the highest
● 611 in rank, classifying in the Spanish sense as nobles. Because of this, exceptions seem to have been made, at least in the Talamanca Plain, for children may consider themselves
[851] members of their *father's* clan in spite of the fact that the father has married outside of his people

[616] [119] Pittier, 1938, p. 19, claims that this is one of the two divisions of the Bribri tribe. He uses the spelling *tibor-uak*. This is a clan today.

[120] This is the other division of the Bribri according to Pittier, 1938, p. 19.